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PROVIDING FOR RESTORATION OF THE FEDERAL TRUST RELATIONSHIP WITH, AND ASSISTANCE TO, THE COQUILLE TRIBE OF INDIANS AND THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS CONSISTING OF THE COQUILLE TRIBE OF INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JUNE 13 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1989.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. INOUYE, from the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 881]

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 881) to provide for restoration of the Federal trust relationship with, and assistance to, the Coquille Tribe of Indians and the individual members consisting of the Coquille Tribe of Indians, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 881 is to restore the Federal trust relationship with the Coquille Tribe of Indians in the State of Oregon, to provide for the development of an economic development plan for the tribe, and to provide for the transfer of certain lands within Coos and Curry Counties to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit for the Coquille Tribe.

In 1954 Congress enacted the Western Oregon Termination Act (68 Stat. 724, 25 U.S.C. 691 et seq.), terminating the Federal relationship with some 58 tribes in the State of Oregon. The Coquille Tribe was among the many tribes terminated under that Act. Sixty percent of all the tribes terminated nationwide were Oregon tribes; sixty-three percent of the Indian land base affected by termination Acts was in Oregon.

In 1973 the policy of termination which was monumented by Congress in 1953 by H.C.R. 108 was challenged with the restoration of recognition to the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, the first tribe to have been terminated by Congress in 1953. Over the course of

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the years numerous tribes have been restored to recognition, some through the legislative process, some such as small Rancherias in California through the judicial process. Tribes with little or no resilience simply passed away, either melding into the greater society or merging with other larger Indian tribes or tribal groups.

At this point it appears that every surviving tribe that was explicitly terminated has been restored to recognition except three—one, the Catawba Tribe of South Carolina that is embroiled in extensive land claim litigation; two, the Coquille Tribe of Oregon that is the subject of this legislation; and three, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska. Restoration Acts explicit to the tribes in the State of Oregon have included the Confederated Tribes of Siletz (1977), the Cow Creek Band of Umpquas (1982), the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (1983), the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw (1984), and the Klamath Tribe (1986).

In introducing S. 521, companion legislation to H.R. 881 in the Senate, Senator Hatfield stated that this legislation "will complete the process of reinstating Federal recognition to the terminated tribes of Oregon." (Cong. Rec., March 7, 1989, pp. 2264-65). Senator Packwood stated "The Coquille Tribe is the last to seek restoration of the numerous Oregon tribes terminated by the U.S. Government by two Acts of Congress in 1954."

In the 100th Congress, under the leadership of this Committee, the "sense of Congress" in favor of termination expressed in H.C.R. 108 in 1953 was expressly repudiated and repealed (P.L. 100-297). Restoration of the trust relationship and the government-to-government relationship with the Coquille Tribe of Oregon is the last step in the process in correcting an historic injustice and restoring to a Federal relationship a tribe whose existence and relationship to the United States was specifically extinguished by an Act of Congress.

BACKGROUND

The aboriginal homelands of the Coquille Indians are located at the mouth of the Coquille River, in the South Slough area to the north, and along the Coquille River with a primary village at the forks near Myrtle Point. These lands are located immediately south of the Coos Bay area on the Pacific coast in the southwest corner of Oregon.

The native language of the Coquille Indians appears to have been of both Pacific Coast Athapaskan and Penutian, Athapaskan being related to certain southwest tribes, including Navajo and Apache, as well as the Athabascan of Alaska, and Penutian a separate language stock related to inhabitants on the Pacific coast dating back some 6,500 years.

In 1855 the Coquille Tribe negotiated a treaty with the United States which was never ratified. In 1856 the United States attempted to remove the Coquille tribe to the Siletz Reservation. However, many Coquille members remained in the aboriginal territory and many others who had been removed returned. Today the Coquille Tribe is composed of the descendants of those Coquille Indians who stayed in the aboriginal lands or returned to the homelands after removal.

It does not appear that a separate reservation was ever established or set aside for the Coquille Indian Tribe. Section 4 of the General Allotment Act of 1887 (also known as the Dawes Act) provided that non-reservation Indians such as the Coquille could apply for allotments of land from the public domain, and that such allotments would be issued "in quantities and manner as provided in this Act (i.e., the General Allotment Act) for Indians residing upon reservations . . . and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions (i.e., trust or restricted deed) as herein provided." (Act of Feb. 8, 1887, c. 119, 24 Stat. 388; Vol. I, Kappler's, *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties*, pg. 33). At least 10 Coquilles applied for such public domain allotments within their aboriginal homeland area. Court records of the inheritance of two allottees for allotments issued in 1912 and 1914 identify the allottees as "Coquille allottees".

Dr. Roberta L. Hall, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology at Oregon State University, conducted extensive research on the Coquille Tribe which has been submitted as evidence in the hearings on this legislation. In that portion of her paper relating to the the Coquille Tribe in the Twentieth Century she states that "In the twentieth century the Coquille Tribe has maintained a consistent cultural and political identity through informal and formal means."

Aside from the allotments and inheritance records referred to above, Dr. Hall cites the judgment of the U.S. Court of Claims in *Alcea Band of Tillamooks, et al.* v. *United States* entered on January 3, 1950, in favor of four tribal entities, one of them being the Coquille Tribe. It appears that efforts to bring such an action began in the 1920's, and the case was brought under a special jurisdictional Act enacted in 1935 (Act of August 26, 1935; 49 Stat. 801). The initial decision finding these four tribes as having standing to sue was entered in 1945 and was affirmed by the Supreme Court. (59 F. Supp. 934, 103 Ct. Cl. 494; aff'd., 329 U.S. 40).

In 1954 when the Western Oregon Termination Act was enacted, the Coquille Tribe is specifically noted in papers prepared by the Portland Area Office of the BIA as being one of the tribes over which Federal supervision is being withdrawn. In 1955 Congress enacted special legislation to provide for the use and distribution of the judgment award entered in the *Alcea Band of Tillamooks* case (P.L. 83-715). This Act refers to the Coquille as a tribe and, along with the other tribes for which judgment was entered, provided for the preparation of a tribal roll for purposes of awarding compensation on a per capita basis. A roll of 271 persons was developed and accepted by the BIA on August 29, 1960. The Department of the Interior acknowledges this roll, but only as a "list of those individuals of Coquille ancestry who successfully applied for the Coquille portion of the Western Oregon Judgment Fund." The Department contends that the roll should not be used to imply that either a tribal membership roll or a tribe exists, citing the Senate Report that accompanied the judgment fund distribution Act (S. Rep. No. 2219, 83rd Cong., 2d Sess., 1954).

In the course of her research, Dr. Hall examined 145 documents such as announcements of meetings, minutes, and correspondence dating from 1922 through 1987 that have been kept by several tribal members. These include minutes of 25 meetings, 15 an-

nouncements of meetings, 8 news letters, and 53 letters. She notes that the correspondence covers issues the Coquilles were working on, with treaty claims dominating in the early period and items such as zoning and ownership of a Coquille village/burial site and tribal restoration dominating in the latter period. A list of these documents accompanies her paper. She notes that these comprise only a "sample" of the total that have existed.

Dr. Hall notes that since 1922 five tribal chairmen have presided over the tribe. During the years the Coquille Tribe or its members have actively participated in activities of regional Indian organizations such as the Western Oregon Indians, the Southern Oregon Indian Business Council, and the Confederated Indian Tribes of Western Oregon, and have had close associations with other tribes in the region, including the Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua and Coos Tribes which were separately restored to Federally recognized status in 1984. Dr. Hall notes that in 1974 the Coquilles considered merging with the Coos Tribe but at a meeting on August 3, 1974, voted to stay separate. In 1977 the Coquille Tribe restructured their government to provide for a more formal system of organization and established a non-profit corporation to preserve and foster knowledge of the tribal cultural heritage.

The Coquille Tribe today has approximately 550 members, most of whom remain in the Coos Bay area of Oregon. The present tribal government consists of a seven member tribal council that holds regular monthly meetings. Tribal elections are held yearly. Since termination, the Tribe has maintained and up-dated its membership roll using as its base roll the roll that was initially completed in 1960 with the help of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for purposes of distribution of the judgment in the *Alcea* case.

SUPPORT OF INDIAN TRIBES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

The Coquille Tribe has gathered extensive support from Indian tribes, regional and national Indian organizations, state and local governments, and endorsements from the local business community. Indian tribes and organizations supporting restoration of the Coquille Tribe include the National Congress of American Indians, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, and numerous tribes of Oregon.

The Oregon Commission on Indian Services supports restoration, as does the Governor of the State, and the State Senator and Representative for the local legislative district. Local support includes the Coos County Commissioners, the Curry County Commissioners, the Coos Bay City Council, the City of Bandon, numerous churches, the Port of Coos Bay, and the Port of Bandon.

In all, some 46 letters or resolutions of support have been submitted by the Tribe and made a part of the record.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The bill is supported by the entire Oregon Congressional delegation.

H.R. 881 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman DeFazio on February 7, 1989, and was referred to the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for consideration. A similar bill, H.R. 4787, was introduced by Mr. DeFazio in the House in the 100th Congress and was the subject of a hearing on August 24, 1988, in that Congress. No action was taken on the bill in the 100th Congress.

On February 28, 1989, following introduction of H.R. 881, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs requested the views of the Administration. On March 9, 1989, the Committee received a communication from the Acting Assistant for Indian Affairs expressing the opposition of the Administration to the bill.

On May 23, 1989, H.R. 881 was reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. H.R. 881, as amended, was passed by the House without objection and was received in the Senate on June 2, 1989, where it was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. On June 9, 1989, H.R. 881 was considered by the Committee and ordered reported to the Senate without amendment.

A companion bill to H.R. 881, S. 521, was introduced in the Senate on March 7, 1989, by Senator Hatfield, for himself and Senator Packwood. S. 521 is identical to H.R. 881 as introduced by Mr. DeFazio. There have been no hearings on this bill in this Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND TABULATION OF VOTE

On June 9, 1989, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, in an open business session, considered H.R. 881 and in the absence of objection the bill was ordered reported without amendment with a recommendation that the bill, as reported, be passed by the Senate.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1

This action cites this Act as the "Coquille Restoration Act".

Section 2

This section defines the following terms for the purposes of this Act: "Tribe", "Secretary", "Interim Council", "Member", "Service Area", "State", and "Reservation".

Section 3

Subsection (a) restores Federal recognition to the Coquille Indian Tribe of Oregon and provides that all laws of general application to Indians shall be applicable to the Coquille Tribe unless such laws are inconsistent with this Act.

Subsection (b) provides that except as provided in subsection (d), all rights and privileges of the Tribe and its members under any Federal law which were diminished or lost under the Western Oregon Termination Act are hereby restored.

Subsection (c) provides that nothwithstanding the existence of a reservation, the tribe and its members shall be eligible for all Federal services available to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Subsection (d) provides that nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce or affect in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

Subsection (e) provides that the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 shall be applicable to the Tribe and its members.

Subsection (f) provides that except as specifically provided in this Act, nothing in this Act shall alter any property or contractual right or obligation, or any obligation for taxes levied.

Section 4

Subsection (a) provides for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with the governing body of the Tribe with respect to establishing a plan for economic development for the Tribe and upon approval of such plan by the Tribe, to submit such plan to the Congress.

Subsection (b) provides that any proposed transfer of real property contained in the Plan shall be consistent with the requirement of section 5 of this Act.

Section 5

Subsection (a) provides that the Secretary shall accept in trust for the benefit of the Tribe, not to exceed 1,000 acres of land located in Coos and Curry Counties if such land is conveyed to the Secretary for such purposes. Such land has to be free of adverse legal claim at the time of such conveyance. This section also provides that the Secretary may accept any additional acreage located in the Tribe's service area pursuant to his authority under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

It is the Committee's intent that if the first 1,000 acres transferred under this section meet the requirement of this section, such acreage shall be transferred in trust for the benefit of the tribe expeditiously and without undue delays.

Subsection (b) provides that the land taken in trust for the benefit of the Tribe under this section shall be made part of the tribe's reservation.

Subsection (c) provides that any real property taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe under this section shall be exempt from all local, State, and Federal taxation as of the date of transfer. The tax treatment of such lands is to be the same as any other lands held by the United States in trust for an Indian tribe.

Section 6

This section provides that the State of Oregon shall exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction within the boundaries of the reservation in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 1162 and 28 U.S.C. 1360. This section also provides that retrocession of such jurisdiction may be obtained pursuant to section 403 of the Act of April 11, 1968 (82 Stat. 77). Under section 403, for retrocession to become effective, the State has to ask the Secretary to accept retrocession. The Committee does not expect the Secretary to refuse the State's offer of retrocession if the Tribe is in agreement with such retrocession.

Section 7

Subsection (a) provides that within one year of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall compile a membership roll of the Coquille Indian Tribe.

Subsection (b) paragraph (1) provides that until a tribal constitution is adopted, a person shall be placed on the membership roll if the individual is living, is not an enrolled member of another federally recognized tribe, is of Coquille ancestry, and posesses at least one eighth or more of Indian blood quantum. In addition such individual has to have been listed on the Coquille roll of August 29, 1960, or be entitled to be listed on such roll, or be a lineal descendant of an individual which was listed or could have been listed on such 1960 roll.

Regarding the prohibition against enrollment in another Indian tribe, the Committee does not intend this requirement to deprive any individual of his/her rights as an individual tribal member. Relinquishment of membership in another Tribe may occur concurrently with or as soon as possible after enrollment in the Coquille Indian Tribe.

Subsection (b) paragraph (2) provides that after the adoption of a tribal constitution, said constitution shall govern membership in the Tribe. However, in addition to any other membership requirements provided in the tribal constitution, this legislation requires that members shall be of Coquille ancestry and that they not be members of any other Federally recognized Indian tribe.

Subsection (c) provides that for the purpose of subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary shall accept any available evidence establishing Coquille ancestry and the required amount of Indian blood quantum. However, the Secretary shall accept as conclusive evidence of Coquille ancestry information contained in the Coquille roll compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on August 29, 1960, and shall accept as conclusive evidence of Indian blood quantum the information contained in the January 1st, 1940, Census Roll of non-reservation Indians of the Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency.

Section 8

This section provides that until a new tribal constitution is adopted, the Tribe's governing body shall be an Interim Council. The members of this Interim Council shall be the current members of the Coquille Tribal Council.

Section 9

Subsection (a) provides that upon the completion of the tribal membership roll, and upon the written request of the Interim Council, the Secretary shall conduct an election for the purpose of adopting a constitution for the Tribe. Except as provided in this section, the election shall be conducted as provided in section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

Subsection (b) provides that not later than 120 days after the Tribe adopts a constitution, the Secretary shall conduct an election for the purpose of electing tribal officials as provided in the Tribal constitution.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The cost and budgetary impact of H.R. 881, as evaluated by the Congressional Budget Office, is set forth below:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 12, 1989.

Hon. DANIEL K. INOUYE,
Chairman, Select Committee on Indian Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 881, the Coquille Restoration Act, as ordered reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs on June 9, 1989.

This bill would grant federal recognition to the Coquille Indian Tribe. Although the bill does not specifically authorize the appropriation of funds, it would make all members of the tribe eligible for all services and benefits available to federally recognized Indian tribes. Thus, while no additional expenditures are mandated by the bill, relevant federal agencies would be required to include members of the tribe among those eligible for benefits and may seek additional funds in order to provide such benefits. CBO estimates that the average annual cost of services and benefits provided nationally is about $3,000 per eligible Indian. If this average is applicable to the Coquille Tribe, the annual cost would be about $1.7 million.

H.R. 881 would also require that the Secretary of the Interior prepare an economic development plan in conjunction with the tribe. Based on information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we estimate that this will cost about $75,000 per year in fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

H.R. 881 would allow the Coquille Indian tribe to be considered an Indian tribe for purposes of the Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act. Under federal tax law, the tribal government is given the same tax treatment as a state government with respect to certain excise taxes, tax exempt bonds, and deductible contributions to the tribe. CBO estimates that the revenue loss from this provision would be insignificant.

This bill could result in some loss of property tax revenues to state and local governments. Under H.R. 881, land may be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior to be held in trust for the tribe. Since such transfers would be voluntary, it is not possible to estimate the size of the revenue loss that would result.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Marta Morgan, who can be reached at 226–2860.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The legislative report on H.R. 881 provided to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is set forth below:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, May 9, 1989.

Hon. MORRIS K. UDALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter provides the Committee with our views on H.R. 881, "To provide for restoration of the Federal trust relationship with, and assistance to the Coquille Tribe of Indians and the individual members consisting of the Coquille Tribe of Indians, and for other purposes."

We are opposed to enactment of H.R. 881. Instead, we recommend that the legislation provide those groups which were tribes or identifiable communities and that were terminated under the Western Oregon Termination Act of 1954 the opportunity to petition for Federal acknowledgment under the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) Federal acknowledgment process (25 CFR 83). We estimate that not more than two or three groups may be in this category since Congress has already restored those tribes that we know had ongoing identifiable communities.

H.R. 881 would provide for Federal recognition of the Coquille Tribe of Indians, and confer tribal membership on certain individual Indians. In addition, H.R. 881 would restore all rights and privileges of the tribe that were diminished or lost under the Western Oregon Termination Act of 1954. The bill would also provide that the tribe, and its individual members, would be eligible for all Federal services and benefits furnished to Federally recognized Indian Tribes or their members without regard to the existence of a reservation for the Coquille Tribe.

H.R. 881 would also require the Secretary to work with the Coquille Tribe to develop an economic dvelopment plan for the tribe. The Coquille roll that was established for the purposes of making a per capita distribution of judgment funds under the Western Oregon Judgment Fund would be declared open for the addition of new enrollments for a membership roll. Finally, the bill would provide for the adoption of a constitution for the tribe. Tribal government would be handled by an interim tribal council while the new government is being formed.

The Western Oregon Termination Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 724, 25 U.S.C. 691 et seq., August 13, 1954) provided for the termination of Federal services to western Oregon Indians based on their status as Indians. It also terminated the trust status of the individual and reservation lands of these Indians. Specifically, the 1954 Act terminated the "tribe, band, group or community of Indians west of the Cascade Mountains of Oregon," including the Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations and a list of some 58 tribes and bands, including the Coquille. The tribes and bands listed in the 1954 Act were terminated because, even though there was evidence that these bands and tribes historically existed in Oregon, they were not represented as modern entities at the time of the 1954 Act. Those tribes or groups terminated by the 1954 Act, including the Coquille, are precluded from applying for Federal acknowledgment under the Department's Federal acknowledgment regulations (25 CFR

Part 83). Therefore, absent Congressional removal of that bar, the Coquille are barred from petitioning for Federal acknowledgment through administrative procedures.

The Upper and Lower Coquille are among the bands and tribes listed in the 1954 Act that were located in southwestern Oregon in 1855. At that time, the Coquille Tribe was moved to the Siletz reservation, where they took up residence with other bands and tribes from the area. Substantial doubt exists as to whether there was a federally recognized Coquille Tribe away from the Siletz reservation subsequent to 1855. The Coquille that resided on the Siletz reservation eventually assimilated into the other bands and tribes that were also living on the reservation, and the tribe ceased to exist as a separate entity.

The Administration has six criteria to be considered in determining whether to support the restoration of a terminated tribe. These criteria are:

1. There exists an ongoing, identifiable community of Indians who are members of the formerly recognized tribe or who are their descendants;
2. The tribe is located in the vicinity of the former reservation;
3. The tribe has continued to perform self-government functions either through elected representatives or in meetings of their general membership;
4. There is widespread use of their aboriginal language, customs, and culture;
5. There has been marked deterioration in their socioeconomic conditions since termination; and
6. Their conditions are more severe than in adjacent rural areas or in other comparable areas within the State.

Although the BIA has not done detailed research on the Coquille group, they have prepared a study entitled "Comments on the Coquille Reservation Act" (1988, copy enclosed). This study shows that, up to this point, the Coquille have not been able to establish that they were a continually existing tribal entity at the time of the 1954 Act. In addition, the Coquille have not been able to submit documentation sufficient to support a finding that an ongoing political tribal entity has continued to exist as required by the Department's Federal acknowledgment regulations.

While evidence has been presented to support a claim of continuing tribal existence, it is not persuasive. It is true that the Coquille "Tribe" was formed in the 1950's, at the time of the Western Oregon Judgment Fund, and that funds were awarded to this tribe. However, the Coquille "Tribe" was established solely for purposes of receiving these judgment funds, and not for purposes of showing the existence of a separate tribal entity.

In addition, 6 acres of land at Empire, Oregon, were taken in trust as tribal land in 1940 for the Coos and others. Subsequent to the 1954 Act, the land was donated to the city of Empire, Oregon. The deed refers to the Coos, Lower Umpqua, Suislaw, and Coquille. However, the listing of the name "Coquille" on a deed does not prove that the Coquille are a separate entity.

Finally, there is a roll, identified in H.R. 881 as the "Coquille Roll compiled and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on

August 29, 1960." This roll is a list of those individuals of Coquille ancestry who successfully applied for the Coquille portion of the Western Oregon Judgment Fund. This roll is by no means a tribal membership roll and should not be used to imply that either a tribal membership roll or a tribe exists. See S. Rep. No. 2219, 83d Cong. 2d Sess. (1954).

For these reasons, we strongly oppose attempts to extend Federal recognition to the Coquille and restore the Federal trust relationship through this legislation. If such legislation were enacted, the Congress could be recognizing a tribe that has no legitimate claim to tribal sovereignty. Instead, we recommend that the Coquille groups which were tribes or identifiable communities and that were terminated under the 1954 Act be required to establish their claim to tribal sovereignty as all other groups must do. To that end, this legislation should provide that groups may petition for Federal acknowledgment under the established administrative process of the BIA. While we do not currently believe there is convincing evidence that a Coquille Tribe existed at the time of the 1954 Act, the Coquille should be given the opportunity to make their case. Evaluation of the claim under the six criteria discussed above will assure that the merits of their case will be fully considered.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

W.P. RAGSDALE,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

There are no changes in existing law.

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